

Transmittal Note

SUPPLEMENT TO

ANNEX 6 — OPERATION OF AIRCRAFT

Part I — International Commercial Air Transport — Aeroplanes (Sixth Edition)

- 1. The attached Supplement supersedes all previous Supplements to Annex 6, Part I and includes differences notified by Contracting States up to 18 August 1997.
- 2. This Supplement should be inserted at the end of Annex 6, Part I (Sixth Edition). Additional differences received from Contracting States will be issued at intervals as amendments to this Supplement.

SUPPLEMENT TO ANNEX 6 — OPERATION OF AIRCRAFT

Part I — International Commercial Air Transport — Aeroplanes

Differences between the national regulations and practices of Contracting States and the corresponding International Standards and Recommended Practices contained in Annex 6, Part I, as notified to ICAO in accordance with Article 38 of the *Convention on International Civil Aviation* and the Council's resolution of 21 November 1950.

RECORD OF AMENDMENTS TO SUPPLEMENT

No.	Date	Entered by	No.	Date	Entered by

AMENDMENTS TO ANNEX 6, PART I ADOPTED OR APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL SUBSEQUENT TO THE SIXTH EDITION ISSUED JULY 1995

No.	Date of adoption or approval	Date applicable	No.	Date of adoption or approval	Date applicable
22	19/2/96	7/11/96			

1. Contracting States which have notified ICAO of differences

The Contracting States listed below have notified ICAO of differences which exist between their national regulations and practices and the International Standards and Recommended Practices of Annex 6, Part I (Sixth Edition), or have commented on implementation.

The page numbers shown for each State and the dates of publication of those pages correspond to the actual pages in this Supplement.

State	Date of notification	Pages in Supplement	Date of publication
Australia	9/7/97	1	18/8/97
Azerbaijan	31/7/97	1	18/8/97
Belize	30/6/97	1	18/8/97
Canada	10/10/96	1	18/8/97
Cuba	22/10/96	1	18/8/97
Ethiopia	4/3/97	1	18/8/97
Finland	27/9/96	1	18/8/97
France	23/12/96	2	18/8/97
Germany	25/9/96	1	18/8/97
Jamaica	18/8/97	1	18/8/97
Mauritius	21/2/97	1	18/8/97
Namibia	18/2/97	1	18/8/97
Suriname	17/4/97	1	18/8/97
Sweden	1/10/96	2	18/8/97
Uganda	25/2/97	1	18/8/97
United Republic of Tanzania	18/8/97	1	18/8/97
United States	30/1/97	1	18/8/97

2. Contracting States which have notified ICAO that no differences exist

State	Date of notification	State	Date of notification
Argentina	15/7/96	Netherlands, Kingdom of the	14/11/96
Austria	30/7/96	Norway	10/7/96
Barbados	10/7/96	Oman	17/9/96
Chile	9/7/96	Pakistan	12/9/96
Denmark	7/10/96	Republic of Korea	17/10/96
Jordan	7/9/96	Saudi Arabia	7/6/96
Kuwait	27/10/96	South Africa	12/8/96
Monaco	15/5/96	United Arab Emirates	23/9/96
Morocco	18/10/96		

3. Contracting States from which no information has been received

Afghanistan Ghana Panama

Albania Greece Papua New Guinea

Algeria Grenada Paraguay Angola Guatemala Peru Antigua and Barbuda Guinea Philippines Armenia Guinea-Bissau Poland Guyana **Bahamas** Portugal Haiti Bahrain Qatar

Bangladesh Honduras Republic of Moldova

Belarus Hungary Romania

Belgium Iceland Russian Federation

BeninIndiaRwandaBhutanIndonesiaSaint Lucia

Bolivia Iran, Islamic Republic of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Bosnia and Herzegovina Iraq San Marino

Botswana Ireland Sao Tome and Principe

Israel **Brazil** Senegal Seychelles Brunei Darussalam Italy Bulgaria Japan Sierra Leone Burkina Faso Kazakstan Singapore Burundi Kenya Slovakia Kiribati Cambodia Slovenia

Cameroon Kyrgyzstan Solomon Islands

Cape Verde Lao People's Democratic Republic Somalia Central African Republic Latvia Spain Chad Lebanon Sri Lanka China Lesotho Sudan Colombia Swaziland Liberia Comoros Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Switzerland

Congo Lithuania Syrian Arab Republic

Cook IslandsLuxembourgTajikistanCosta RicaMadagascarThailand

Côte d'Ivoire Malawi The former Yugoslav Republic of

CroatiaMalaysiaMacedoniaCyprusMaldivesTogoCzech RepublicMaliTonga

Democratic People's Republic of Malta Trinidad and Tobago

KoreaMarshall IslandsTunisiaDemocratic Republic of the CongoMauritaniaTurkeyDjiboutiMexicoTurkmenistanDominican RepublicMicronesia, Federated States ofUkraine

Ecuador Mongolia United Kingdom

Mozambique Uruguay Egypt Mvanmar Uzbekistan El Salvador **Equatorial Guinea** Nauru Vanuatu Eritrea Nepal Venezuela Estonia New Zealand Viet Nam Nicaragua Western Samoa Fiii

GabonNigerYemenGambiaNigeriaZambiaGeorgiaPalauZimbabwe

4. Paragraphs with respect to which differences have been notified

Paragraph	Differences notified by	Paragraph	Differences notified by
General	Canada	4.2.8	France
	Finland		Sweden
		4.2.10.4	Canada
Chapter 1 —	Canada	4.3.3.1	Sweden
Definitions	France	4.3.4.1	France
	Sweden	4.3.6	France
		4.3.8	Cuba
Chapter 2 —	France	4.4.5.1	France
General		4.4.7	France
		4.4.9	France
3.1	Azerbaijan	4.6	France
	France	4.7	Cuba
	Namibia		
3.2	Azerbaijan	5.1.2	Sweden
	France	5.3.2	France
3.4	France		Sweden
3.6	Belize		
2.0	France	6.1.2	Belize
	Namibia	0.1.2	France
	Uganda		Jamaica
	o gamua		Namibia
4.1.2	France		Uganda
4.2.1	Belize	6.1.3	Belize
	United Republic of Tanzania	011.0	Finland
4.2.1.3	Azerbaijan	6.2.2	France
	Mauritius	6.2.3	France
	Namibia	6.3	Cuba
	Uganda		France
4.2.1.4	Azerbaijan	6.3.1.3	Cuba
	Belize		Finland
	Ethiopia		Germany
	Mauritius		Sweden
	Namibia	6.3.3	Germany
	Suriname		Sweden
	Uganda	6.3.4	Germany
	United Republic of Tanzania	6.3.4.3	Sweden
4.2.1.5	Azerbaijan	6.3.5	Germany
	Suriname	6.3.5.1	United States
4.2.2.1	Azerbaijan	6.3.6	Germany
	Belize	6.3.7	Germany
4.2.3.1	Azerbaijan	6.3.8.2	Germany
	Belize	6.4	France
4.2.3.2	Sweden	6.4.1	Sweden
4.2.4	Sweden	6.4.2	Sweden
4.2.5	Azerbaijan	6.9.2.1	Canada
. = - =	Belize	6.9.2.2	France
	France	6.11	France
4.2.6	France	6.12	Cuba
		0.12	Germany

D 1	Differences		Differences	
Paragraph	notified by	Paragraph	notified by	
6.13	Cuba	10.2	Azerbaijan	
6.15	Canada		Belize	
6.16	France			
6.16.1	Canada	11.1	Azerbaijan	
6.18.1	Cuba		Canada	
			Mauritius	
7.2.2	Azerbaijan		Sweden	
	Cuba		Uganda	
8.3	Azerbaijan	12.4	Belize	
	Belize		Ethiopia	
	Namibia		Mauritius	
	Uganda		Namibia	
			Suriname	
9.3	Azerbaijan		Uganda	
	Belize		United Republic of Tanzania	
	Ethiopia	12.5	Australia	
	Mauritius			
	Namibia	Chapter 13 —	Finland	
	Suriname	General		
	Uganda			
	United Republic of Tanzania	Attachment F	Belize	
9.4.3	Azerbaijan		United Republic of Tanzania	
9.4.3.4	Sweden			
9.4.4	Sweden			

12.5 Australia presently does not have national regulations to implement the Standard in Chapter 12, 12.5. However, Australia is currently reviewing its civil aviation regulations and will be considering the matter in this context.

- 3.1 The requirement for operator's employees to know that when abroad they must comply with laws, regulations and procedures of those States in which operations are conducted is not implemented.
- 3.2 The requirement for flight crew members to be familiar with the laws, regulations and procedures pertinent to the performance of their duties is not implemented.

CHAPTER 4

- 4.2.1.3 The issuance of an air operator certificate (AOC) is not implemented.
- 4.2.1.4 The continued validity of the AOC is not implemented.
- 4.2.1.5 The contents of the AOC are not implemented.
- 4.2.2.1 The provision of the operations manual to the personnel concerned is not implemented.
- 4.2.3.1 Operating instructions for operations personnel are not implemented.
- 4.2.5 Checklists are not implemented.

CHAPTER 7

7.2.2 Minimum navigation performance specifications are not implemented.

CHAPTER 8

8.3 Maintenance personnel training is not implemented.

CHAPTER 9

- 9.3 Flight crew training programmes are not implemented.
- 9.4.3 Pilot-in-command route and airport qualification are not implemented.

CHAPTER 10

10.2* Flight operations officer/flight dispatcher training is not implemented.

CHAPTER 11

11.1 23) Long-range navigation procedures are not implemented.

* Recommended Practice

3.6 An accident prevention and flight safety programme is not implemented.

CHAPTER 4

- 4.2.1 An air operator certificate is not implemented.
- 4.2.1.4 The continued validity of an air operator certificate is not implemented.
- 4.2.2.1 The provision of the operations manual to the personnel concerned is not implemented.
- 4.2.3.1 Operating instructions for all operations personnel are not implemented.
- 4.2.5 The provision for the use of checklists by flight crews is not implemented.

CHAPTER 6

- 6.1.2 Inclusion of a minimum equipment list in the operations manual is not implemented.
- 6.1.3 Requirement for the operator to provide an aircraft operating manual is not implemented.

CHAPTER 8

8.3 Maintenance personnel training is not implemented.

CHAPTER 9

9.3 Flight crew member training programmes are not implemented.

CHAPTER 10

10.2* Flight operations officer/flight dispatcher training is not implemented.

CHAPTER 12

12.4 Cabin attendant training is not implemented.

ATTACHMENT F

5 Continued surveillance of operators is not implemented.

^{*} Recommended Practice

GENERAL

With the implementation of the new Canadian Aviation Regulations on 1 April 1996, Canada's list of differences to ICAO Annexes will require numerous changes. For now, however, the differences filed are based on the current regulations.

CHAPTER 1

Definitions

Instrument meteorological conditions (IMC). Canada uses the acronym "IFR".

Mass. Canadian legislation uses the term "weight".

State of the Operator. The term "State of Registry" is used in Canada.

Visual meteorological conditions (VMC). The term "VFR weather conditions" is used in lieu of the term visual meterological conditions (VMC).

CHAPTER 4

4.2.10.4

Canadian legislation does not require the maintenance of records showing cosmic radiation dosages accumulated by crew members on flights above 15 000 m (49 000 ft).

CHAPTER 6

- 6.9.2.1 Canadian legislation requires that all aircraft certified under the Transport Category/Aircraft should be equipped with a standby attitude indicator. There is no reference to aircraft weight or date.
- In Canada, no person shall operate a turbo-jet powered aeroplane that has a maximum certified take-off weight (MCTOW) of more than 15 000 kg or for which a type certificate has been issued, authorizing the transport of ten or more passengers, unless the aeroplane is equipped with a ground proximity warning system (GPWS).
- 6.16.1 Canadian legislation requires that all flight attendant seats located in the passenger compartment of aircraft certified under Transport Category/Aircraft be equipped with a safety belt that includes a shoulder harness. No reference is made to aircraft weight or date.

CHAPTER 11

11.1 In Canad

In Canadian legislation, items 6, 8, 15, 16 and 17 are not part of the minimum content of the operations manual. Item 11, master minimum equipment list (MMEL), refers to the manual produced by the country where that aircraft was manufactured. Canadian legislation requires that the minimum equipment list (MEL) be included in the operations manual.

- 4.3.8 The national regulations provide for compliance with the United States standards, Section 45.561 of the Civil Air Regulations, except that where the operator shows that such compliance is not feasible, the Director of the Directorate of Engineering and Airworthiness (DIA) or another competent authority may authorize any change which maintains similar and acceptable safety standards.
- 4.7 National regulations have not been established for extended range operations by aircraft with two turbine power-units.

CHAPTER 6

- USSR-built aircraft of 13.5 tonnes or less built in 1964 or earlier are authorized to operate without a flight recorder or with only one.
- As an exception, certain aircraft manufactured before 1960 are permitted to operate with engraving metal foil recorders.
- 6.12 Not regulated.
- 6.13 Not regulated.
- 6.18.1 The national regulations only require that the implementation of an ACAS be approved by the IACC Director of Engineering and Airworthiness.

CHAPTER 7

7.2.2 Not regulated.

$Comment\ on\ Implementation:$

Annex provision	Proposed date of implementation
4.3.8	1 January 1998
4.7	1 January 1999
6.3	These aircraft will be withdrawn from service.
6.3.1.3	1 January 1998
6.12	Implementation not planned — operations above this altitude are not expected.
6.13	After 1 January 1998
6.18.1	After 1 July 1997
7.2.2	Implementation date has not been set.

4.2.1.4 Operational certification and supervision are not fully implemented.

CHAPTER 9

9.3 Flight crew member training programmes are not implemented.

CHAPTER 12

12.4 Cabin attendant training is not implemented.

GENERAL

Some minor differences will exist on 7 November 1996 between the Finnish regulations and the practices and provisions of Annex 6, Part I. A comprehensive review of our national regulations will, however, be done as soon as the exact wording of the joint European operational rules (within the JAA States) is available. The compliance date cannot be given for the time being.

CHAPTER 6

- 6.1.3 A separate aircraft operating manual for light aeroplanes is not requested. The operators may use the aircraft flight manual with a separate subpart including aeroplane performance and special corrections for contaminated runways.
- 6.3.1.3 Finland will not apply the requirement for the discontinuation of the use of metal engraving flight data recorders on older aeroplanes.

CHAPTER 13

General Some minor operators may be granted an exemption from establishing their own security programme.

Definitions

Aerial work. In France, the concept of aerial work is linked to the remuneration of an aircraft operation. Technical Regulations define the particular activities (agricultural treatment, drops, sling transportation, helicopter winching, banner towing, fire fighting, aerial photography with special apparatus, flights exempt from the rules of the air). These flights are included in the general aviation regulations.

Aircraft. Any machine capable of rising up or moving about in the air.

CHAPTER 2

General France excludes first flights (round trip flights with small-capacity aircraft) from public transport rules.

CHAPTER 3

- 3.1 No specific requirement in France.
- 3.2 No specific requirement in France.
- 3.4 France does not require notifying the State in which an incident occurs if that State does not require it.
- 3.6 No requirement for a formal accident prevention and flight safety programme.

CHAPTER 4

- 4.1.2 No requirement to report inadequacies of facilities to the State concerned.
- 4.2.5 No requirement on the checklists. Usual practice.
- 4.2.6 No specific requirement on minimum flight altitudes other than those established by the States concerned.
- 4.2.8 No specific requirement. Everyday practice.
- 4.3.4.1 No requirement for a take-off alternate aerodrome.
- 4.3.6 The final reserve for propeller-driven aeroplanes is 30 minutes.
- 4.4.5.1 French regulations do not require the use of oxygen by pilots each time its carriage is required.
- 4.4.7 No specific requirement on in-flight operational instructions.
- 4.4.9 No specific requirement on noise abatement procedures.
- 4.6 No specific requirement on the flight operations officer/flight dispatcher duties.

CHAPTER 5

5.3.2 No specific requirement on taking account of chart accuracy.

6.1.2	The MEL is not formally approved.
6.2.2 e)	No spare fuses in VFR.
6.2.3 c)	No formal requirement for current charts.
6.3	French regulations for recorders are formulated differently.
6.4	IFR equipment is not required for controlled VFR flights.
6.9.2.2	No requirement for instrument readability. This matter is settled during certification
6.11*	Weather radar is required in IFR for aircraft over 5 700 kg.
6.16	No retroactive requirement for cabin attendants' seats.

^{*} Recommended Practice

- Use of metal foil recorders cannot be discontinued on 1 January 1995. Requirements are expected to be aligned with 6.3.1.3 by 1 January 1998.
- 6.3.3 In Germany the following regulations apply:
- 6.3.4
- 6.3.5 1) Turbine-powered aeroplanes of a maximum certificated take-off mass of over 14 000 kg or with a maximum seating capacity of more than nine passengers are required to be equipped with a flight data recorder recording those parameters listed in Table D-1, Serial Nos. 1 to 5 and 8.
 - 2) Turbine-powered aeroplanes of a maximum certificated take-off mass of over 27 000 kg or with a maximum seating capacity of more than 19 passengers are required to have a flight data recorder recording those parameters listed in Table D-1, Serial Nos. 1 to 12, 17, 18 and 19, except that aeroplanes for which the type certificate in the State of origin was issued before 30 September 1969 are required to be equipped with a flight data recorder as mentioned in 1) above.
- 6.3.6 In Germany a cockpit voice recorder is required for turbine-powered aeroplanes of a maximum certificated take-off mass of over 14 000 kg or with a maximum seating capacity of more than nine passengers.
- 6.3.7 In Germany a cockpit voice recorder is required for turbine-powered aeroplanes of a maximum certificated take-off mass of over 14 000 kg or with a maximum seating capacity of more than nine passengers.
- 6.3.8.2* In Germany there is no requirement for a recording duration of at least two hours, but only of thirty minutes.
- 6.12 In Germany there is no requirement for carrying a radiation indicator.

^{*} Recommended Practice

6.1.2 A minimum equipment list is not included in the operations manual.

4.2.1.3 and

4.2.1.4

Operational certification and supervision are not fully implemented.

CHAPTER 9

9.3 Flight crew member training programmes are not implemented.

CHAPTER 11

11.1 An operations manual is not fully implemented.

CHAPTER 12

12.4 A cabin attendant training programme is not implemented.

3.1 The requirement for operator's employees, when abroad, to comply with the laws, regulations and

procedures of those States in which operations are conducted is not fully implemented.

3.6 An accident prevention and flight safety programme has not been implemented.

CHAPTER 4

4.2.1.3 and Operational certification and supervision are not fully implemented.

4.2.1.4

CHAPTER 6

6.1.2 A minimum equipment list is not fully implemented.

CHAPTER 8

8.3 Aeroplane maintenance training is not implemented.

CHAPTER 9

9.3 Flight crew member training programmes are not implemented.

CHAPTER 12

12.4 A cabin attendant training programme is not implemented.

- 4.2.1.4 The continued validity of an air operator certificate is not implemented.
- 4.2.1.5 The air operator certificate is not implemented.

CHAPTER 9

9.3 Flight crew training programmes are not implemented.

CHAPTER 12

12.4 A cabin attendant training programme is not implemented.

Definitions Category I (Cat II) operation. Category II operations are defined as operations with an RVR of not less than 300 metres.

CHAPTER 4

4.2.3.2 a) Swedish regulations contain no formal requirement. Sweden will have complied with this provision by 1 April 1998.
4.2.4 Swedish regulations are prohibitive only when passengers are carried. Sweden will have complied with this provision by 1 April 1998.
4.2.8 Swedish regulations contain such a requirement for non-precision approaches only. Sweden will have complied with this provision by 1 April 1998.
4.3.3.1 Swedish regulations do not specify where the flight plan shall be retained. Sweden will have complied with

CHAPTER 5

- 5.1.2 Single-engine aeroplanes may be used in cargo operations under IMC and/or during darkness.
- 5.3.2 Swedish regulations contain no formal requirement.

this provision by 1 April 1998.

CHAPTER 6

- 6.3.1.3 Metal foil recorders are still allowed. Sweden will have complied with this provision by 1 April 2000.
- 6.3.3 Swedish regulations contain fewer parameters. Sweden will have complied with this provision by 1 April 1998.
- 6.3.4.3 Swedish regulations contain fewer parameters. Sweden will have complied with this provision by 1 April 1998.
- 6.4.1 b) The altimeter is not required to be of a sensitive type and no timepiece is required for VFR operations with aeroplanes not exceeding 5 700 kg maximum take-off (MTOM). Sweden will have complied with this provision by 1 April 1999.
- Aeroplanes not exceeding 5 700 kg MTOM are not required to carry IFR equipment for controlled VFR flights.

CHAPTER 9

- 9.4.3.4 Record-keeping is not required for operators of aeroplanes where the MTOM does not exceed 5 700 kg. Sweden will have complied with this provision by 1 April 1999.
- 9.4.4 A twelve-month period is prescribed for VFR operations where the MTOM does not exceed 5 700 kg. Sweden will have complied with this provision by 1 April 1999.

Some of the items listed are not required by Swedish regulations. Sweden will have complied with this provision by 1 April 1998.

3.6 An accident prevention and flight safety programme has not been implemented.

CHAPTER 4

4.2.1.3 and Operational certification and supervision are not fully implemented.

4.2.1.4

CHAPTER 6

A minimum equipment list is not fully implemented.

CHAPTER 8

8.3 Aeroplane maintenance training is not implemented.

CHAPTER 9

9.3 Flight crew member training programmes are not implemented.

CHAPTER 11

An operations manual is not fully implemented.

CHAPTER 12

12.4 Cabin attendant training is not implemented.

- 4.2.1 Operational certification and supervision are not implemented.
- 4.2.1.4 The continued validity of an air operator certificate or equivalent document is not fully implemented.

CHAPTER 9

9.3 Flight crew member training programmes are not implemented.

CHAPTER 12

12.4 A cabin attendant training programme is not implemented.

ATTACHMENT F

5 An air operator certificate or equivalent document is not fully implemented.

6.3.5.1 The United States does not require such equipage for all aircraft which meet this weight criterion. United States regulations (Part 135.152) only require multi-engine, turbine-powered aeroplanes or rotorcraft with 10 to 19 seats that are brought onto the U.S. register after 11 October 1991 to be equipped with the flight data recorder specified in this Standard.